

## OVER CAIMANERA.

## Spanish Flag Hauled Down and the Stars and Stripes Unfurled.

Ordnance Department Considering What to Do With the Large Quantity of Arms, Ammunition, Fortifications, Etc., Recently Captured.

CAMP McALLA, July 20, via Playa del Este, Santiago Bay.—A launch from the Marblehead went up the bay Monday afternoon to Verticayra del Toro, opposite Caimanera, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of Gen. Terol's troops together with the conditions of the capitulation of Santiago. A limited time was fixed for hauling down the Spanish flag over Caimanera. The American officer also gave notice that if the Spanish gunboat Sandoval was disabled in any way, or any arms, ammunition, public buildings or barracks at Caimanera or Guantanamo were destroyed, the Spaniards would not be treated as prisoners of war. The flag was hauled down Monday afternoon.

From Spanish sources it is learned that the total force in Guantanamo and Caimanera is about 5,000, of which number however, only about 3,000 are fit for service, the others being disabled by sickness or wounded.

Tuesday steps were taken for a formal surrender. What disposition will be made of the prisoners has not yet been determined because of the presence of yellow fever among them. A

## MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Gen. Chaffee and Not Gen. Keifer Will Be Placed in Command at Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Although the president has not appointed a military governor for Santiago, it is likely that Gen. Chaffee, who is now at Santiago, will be named. The president seriously considered the appointment of Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, on account of his experience in military and civil government, but, after considering the subject for some time, he thought it best to appoint some one who had been in the campaign in Cuba and understood the conditions and needs of Santiago. Gen. Chaffee has been in Cuba with the invading army and is well qualified for the place and, like Gen. Keifer, is an Ohio man, having been appointed from that state. He entered the army in the ranks and gradually earned his promotion and was lieutenant colonel of the cavalry when war was declared and finally major general of volunteers since that time.

Arms and Ammunition Turned Over. WASHINGTON, July 20.—The war department at 3 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR SANTIAGO, July 19. Adjutant General, Washington:

My ordnance officer reports over 10,000 rifles sent in and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Send officers and troops to-morrow to receive sur-

## CONTRACT MADE.

Spanish Trans-Atlantique Co. to Transport the Spanish Prisoners From Santiago to Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Arrangements practically were concluded by the government Wednesday night for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain.

The contract was awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantique company, represented by J. M. Cabellos & Co., of New York. The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$20 for each enlisted man and \$55 for each commissioned officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army ration basis as provided for in the government's advertisement for bids. The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from Thursday (the 21st inst.), two in 17 days from Thursday and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in 21 days from Thursday.

Two days ago Col. Hecker, in charge of the transportation of troops in the quartermaster general's department of the army, went to New York to consult with shipping companies concerning the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago. Bids which he had previously advertised for were opened at the army building in New York Wednesday. Col. Hecker returned to Washington Wednesday evening. Wednesday night he had a conference at the war department with Secretary Alger, Quartermaster General Luddington and Adj. Gen. Corbin. The bids of the several companies were considered, that of the Spanish Trans-Atlantique Co. finally being accepted, as in all respects it was regarded as the best made. On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers, it will cost the government \$535,000 to transport the prisoners.

The ships will fly the colors of Spain and will be manned, probably entirely, by Spanish crews. It was remarked Wednesday night as one of the curious developments of the war that the United States government should enter into a friendly contract with a company, many of whose vessels are auxiliaries to the Spanish navy and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

## PORTO RICO.

Adm. Sampson Ordered to Start at Once With His Fleet for the Designated Landing Place.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Alger said Wednesday night that he expected Gen. Miles, one brigade of infantry and some artillery would leave Cuba immediately under convoy of a strong naval squadron, for the invasion of Porto Rico. He expressed the hope and belief that the troops were already en route to Porto Rico. Most of them had been on board the transports for several days and the situation was becoming trying for them. Secretary Alger said there had been no delay in the embarkation of the troops and that so far as the war department and Gen. Miles were concerned the expedition had been in readiness to proceed to Porto Rico for several days. Orders were sent to Adm. Sampson to start at once with his fleet for the landing place in Porto Rico which has been determined upon by the war authorities.

No information could be obtained at the war department Wednesday as to whether the fleet actually had sailed.

## New Toledo Road.

TOLEDO, O., July 21.—The chamber of commerce here Wednesday passed resolutions indorsing the project of building an electric railroad from Toledo to Lyons, Mich., a distance of 36 miles, and also agreed to pay Dr. John Smith, of Pontiac, Mich., the chief promoter of the road, a cash bonus of \$5,000, the amount asked, when the road is completed and in operation.

## Lynching at Westville, Miss.

NATCHEZ, Miss., July 21.—An infuriated mob stormed the Simpson county jail at Westville, killing W. T. Patterson, who was confined therein under the charge of murdering Lawrence Brinson and the jail building was fired and the building and the body of the prisoner were burned. The body of the unfortunate man was literally riddled with bullets.

## Ordered to Sail at Once.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Orders were received Wednesday by the quartermaster's department for the Massachusetts, Roumanian and Michigan to sail at once whether their supplies were on board or not. They left early Thursday. The Roumanian and the Massachusetts will go to Newport News and the Michigan to Port Tampa.

## Want to Become American Citizens.

SANTIAGO, July 21.—Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens and are applying for naturalization papers. The readiness and avidity with which the storekeepers accept greenbacks is remarkable.

## Mother-in-Law Charged With Abduction.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., July 21.—Robert Wilson, of Big Springs, has had his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Hinkle, arrested charged with abducting his four-year-old child.

## CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Opening of Their Eighth Annual Reunion in the Auditorium, Atlanta—Speeches Which Extolled One Nation.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—Ten thousand confederate veterans and their friends completely filled the vast auditorium at Piedmont park Wednesday and cheered to the echo speeches which extolled confederacy, extolled "One Nation" and cast glowing tributes upon the records and achievements of the soldiers of the south in the war with Spain. Gen. Gordon, surprisingly strong in voice, delivered a splendid speech which thrilled the hearts of his auditors and sent the famous rebel yell echoing in the rafters. The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. Chas. E. Hooker, of Mississippi, and addresses were made by Gov. Atkinson, Hon. W. A. Hemphill, Mayor Chas. Collier and Representative Felder.

## SPANISH COLONIES.

The President is Preparing a Plan to Seize and Hold Them Until After Peace is Declared.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The president is preparing to carry out his plan to seize all the Spanish colonies and hold them until peace is declared. The Porto Rico expedition has started and now it is semi-officially announced that Commodore Watson and his fleet will stop at the Canaries and form a military and naval base. Then there are the Balearic islands off Algiers in the Mediterranean, which will be next visited and as they can be easily captured, they will be made the naval base for the fleet's operations against the coast of Spain. It can be also stated that Commodore Schley will follow Watson's fleet, and should the latter go on to Manila, Schley and his vessels will guard the Mediterranean and the coast of Spain.

Miles Wants to Lead an Army Through Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Gen. Miles has been urging the president and war board to allow him to lead an army of invasion to Spain after the conquest of Porto Rico. He has strongly argued that the appearance of an American army ready to invade the kingdom would force peace even more quickly than the presence of the eastern squadron in the Mediterranean. Thus far the answer to Gen. Miles has been: "Take Porto Rico speedily, and then it will be time to consider the other proposition."

United States May Have to Fight Cubans. NORFOLK, Va., July 21.—An army officer of wide experience and intimate knowledge of the Cubans made the startling prediction that "within two weeks we shall be fighting the Cubans." He further adds: "The Cubans are already dissatisfied with American methods. They want to kill their prisoners, and can not understand why we do not allow them to do so."

## Hard Coal Drops.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Hard coal has tumbled from \$6 to \$5 a ton retail. A fight in the trust is responsible for the drop in price. Some of the dealers expect an advance almost immediately; others insist that the cut will be maintained, and some even assert that the price will go still lower. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co. started the cut.

## Loading Heavy Artillery.

TAMPA, Fla., July 21.—The heavy artillery under Gen. Rodgers and the 5th, 11th and 19th infantry, under Gen. Schwan's command, are at Port Tampa embarking as fast as possible. Some delay is anticipated owing to the scarcity of transports, but as others are expected hourly, no serious inconvenience will be experienced.

## Alfred White May Be Vice Consul.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Alfred White, jr., the Cincinnati sculptor, is said to have a pretty sure thing that he will be appointed to a vice consulship in Italy. Senator Foraker, it is understood, has recommended White to President McKinley. White is not a stranger to that country, as he studied his art there several years.

## Our Casualties More Than the Enemy.

SANTIAGO, July 21.—At the battle of El Caney our casualties exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had 400 men killed to our 200, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1,500. The list of the wounded has been increased since to over 2,000 men who are lying in the Principe Alfonso, Mercedes and other hospitals here.

## Steamer Missing.

LONDON, July 21.—The British bark Midas, Capt. Messenger, which sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, on February 14, for Portland, Ore., has been posted by Lloyds as missing. The Midas was a steel vessel of 1361 tons, built at Maryport, Eng., in 1895, whence she sailed. Her owners are Ritson & Co.

## Miles' Troops Aboard the Transports.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A cablegram was received at the war department shortly after 2 o'clock Wednesday from Gen. Miles. He stated that he had ten transport ships loaded with troops and was awaiting naval convoy before proceeding to Porto Rico from Guantanamo bay. He stated further that two additional ships had arrived at Guantanamo bay Tuesday night from Tampa, loaded with artillery.

The president has issued a proclamation relieving Spanish vessels from the imposition of the tonnage tax.

## A HISTORIC PAPER.

McKinley Issues Orders Instructing Gen. Shafter in the Santiago Government—New Epoch in History.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued Monday night by direction of President McKinley.

By order of Secretary Alger, Gen. Corbin Monday night cabled the document to Gen. Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of Gen. Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants, and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations.

The United States does not make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection.

Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation.

It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenue thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed.

All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all school houses, are, so far as possible, to be protected and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places of historical monuments or archives or of works of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation and when payments in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

## Four Diggings in Copper River.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—Over 100 Copper river miners have arrived here from Port Valdes. They found no gold in quantity sufficient to pay for working. Capt. Erickson, of the Protection, reports Valdes crowded with men wanting to return.

## Bombardment of Manzanillo.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says "Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Menendez line were set on fire. Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued for the defense of the town, but were stranded. The result of the bombardment is not yet known here."

The commissioner of internal revenue has held that receipts used as checks to draw money from banks are subject to the stamp tax.

## STRAINING A FRIENDSHIP.

A Story Which Snapped the Bonds That United Two Sweet Young Things.

They were standing at the counter, and I couldn't help but hear.

"Talk about hard luck," said the girl with the hot chocolate. "I know a woman who had an awful thing happen to her over in New York."

"Oh, do tell me about it," gurgled the girl with the ice cream soda.

"Well," went on the chocolate girl, "she's not wealthy at all, you know, and she doesn't keep a nurse. So, one day, when she had to go down town shopping, she took her baby, and left it at one of these day nurseries creche places. They gave her a check for it, and she went off shopping. She didn't come back to the creche till late in the afternoon, and when she went to take the check it was gone."

"Good gracious!" said the girl with the ice cream soda, looking shocked. "What did she do?"

"Well," went on the chocolate girl, "they told her she couldn't take the baby without a check, and she'd have to wait till the other babies were taken away, and then she could have what was left. So she waited for hours and hours, till all the babies were gone but one, and when she went to get that—well, the only baby left was a colored baby."

"Oh, how perfectly awful!" exclaimed the girl with the ice cream soda, in accents of horror. "What did she do? Wasn't she perfectly frantic? My goodness, how horrible! Didn't she ever get her baby back again? I should think she'd have been perfectly crazy. What did she do?"

"Oh, said the chocolate girl, coolly, "she took the colored baby. It was hers. She was colored, you know."

And in the silence which followed I could hear the snapping of the bonds of a tender and lifelong friendship.—Washington Post.

## The Climate of Cuba.

Because of frequent rains in Cuba, malarial fevers are a common ailment there, just as they are in many sections of the United States. Ailments of this kind, no matter in what part of the globe they occur, are quickly cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Besides being a specific for malarial troubles, these Bitters also make pure blood, strengthen nerves and muscles, and firm, healthy flesh. They have no equal for dyspepsia and constipation.

## No Cause for Alarm.

Softleigh—Death loves a shining mark, it is said. Miss Cutting—Oh, well, don't be uneasy; you're not so brilliant.—Chicago Evening News.

## An Open Letter to Mothers.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "Castoria," and "Pitcher's Castoria," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "Pitcher's Castoria," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper. This is the original "Pitcher's Castoria," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the Wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is president.

SAMUEL PITCHER, M. D.

March 8, 1897.

## Safe.

Mrs. O'Flannigan—Ain't yez afraid yer bye Dinny will get kilt in the war? Mrs. O'Flannigan—Not a bit of it. Sure, he's on 'an of them protitied cruisers.—N. Y. Journal.

## Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet, or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pains and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Total package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## Futures.

"Some young men," remarked the observer of men and things, "have such dazzling futures that they can't see where they are stepping."—Detroit Journal.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

When a pretty girl has good, hard sense it indicates that she has an uncommonly sensible mother.—Atchison Globe.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Pico's Catarrh Cure, 25c. 394 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa. March 18, '94.

Nothing pleases us more than to get two inveterate bores to boring each other.—Washington (la.) Democrat.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure

is taken internally. Price 75c.

"Money talks." If there is any change coming to you, that's back talk.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

## You Will Stand the Heat

Much more easily and comfortably by putting and keeping your body in trim condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes good blood, promotes proper circulation and keeps every organic operation free from friction.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c.

## Sour Stomach

"After I was lured to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my heart ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."

JOS. KREHLING, 1221 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.



HE WON'T NEED ANY ASSISTANCE, THANK YOU.

rigid quarantine will be maintained, and it is probable that transports for the removal of the prisoners will be sent up the bay and loaded there instead of having the prisoners marched down here.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The ordnance department of the war department is considering what to do with the large quantity of arms, ammunition, fortification guns and ordnance stores which have come into the possession of this government through the surrender of Santiago. Gen. Shafter reports that about 7,000 Mauser rifles were turned over the first day and the number will reach probably 20,000 when the troops at other points in the surrendered zone turn in their guns. The reports made before the surrender indicated that the Mausers handled by the Spanish troops were not in very good condition. The guns were all right when furnished, but the poor care they received, principally from volunteers, left many of them rusty and defective. Ordnance officials believe, however, that the greater part of the guns can be put in first-class order. The Mauser has a caliber of seven millimeters or .28 of an inch, while the American gun has a caliber of .3 of an inch. This difference in caliber makes it impossible to use American ammunition in the captured guns. The surrender also covers a large stock of ammunition, rifle balls, etc., of the caliber suitable for the Mausers so that when the guns are repaired there will be ample stock of cartridges to use in them. The ordnance bureau is considering only what shall be done with the guns if they are utilized by this government, as it has nothing to do with the larger question concerning the ultimate return of the guns to the Spanish troops. This is a general question of governmental policy, but it appears to be pretty well settled that the guns will not be returned to Spaniards at least until the war is over.

The ordnance officers expect to make very little use of the old fortification guns mounted in Morro castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith and other forts along Santiago harbor. These, it has developed since the capture, are guns of antiquated pattern, most of them muzzle loaders. It is said they would not be worth bringing back to the United States, except as souvenirs of the fall of Santiago.

## Col. Bryan's Regiment.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 20.—The train bearing Col. Bryan's regiment of Nebraska volunteers en route for Florida passed through Bloomington in four sections Tuesday afternoon. Col. Bryan was with the last section, which stopped here nearly an hour.

## Souza to Be Made a Captain.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Bandmaster John Philip Souza is to be made an army captain, and will go to Porto Rico to direct the bands of the Sixth army corps.

render of interior garrisons. About 2,000 at these places. Will send officers to receive surrender at coast garrisons, Guantanamo, Boicbon and Sagua, Panceira.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major General.

## Large Contract for Hay.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A St. Louis firm has secured the largest contract for hay ever let by the United States government. The contract calls for 9,000,000 pounds of hay, to be delivered at Chickamauga. Between 400 and 500 cars will be required to transport it. The contract for oats was awarded to a Cincinnati firm; straw to an Evansville, Ind., firm, and bran to a Chattanooga firm.

## Mineral Springs Deal.

WINCHESTER, Ky., July 20.—For some time there has been talk of a new syndicate, composed largely of Cincinnati capitalists, obtaining control of the Mineral Springs summer resort, in the eastern part of this county. An offer was recently made to Mrs. S. R. Grimes, the present owner, but was rejected. The Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railroad is largely interested in the deal.

## Smallpox Situation in Clay and Jackson Counties.

PINEVILLE, Ky., July 20.—The smallpox situation in Clay and Jackson counties. It is reported here that the disease exists in Leslie county. One death was reported from Clay county Monday. Dr. Smock, representative of the state board of health, has arrived and will take steps to stamp out the disease. Much excitement is manifested throughout the mountain counties.

## Zola Avoiding Arrest.

PARIS, July 20.—M. Emile Zola who, with M. Perreux, managing editor of the Aurore, was sentenced Tuesday to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, on the charge of libel brought against him by the officers of the Esterhazy court martial has gone to Lucerne, Switzerland, to avoid arrest.

## Hotel Proprietor Murdered.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 20.—R. W. Taylor, proprietor of the Oaks hotel, was killed Tuesday night by John Corey, of Decatur, Ill. Corey, who was a guest at the hotel, took the part of the clerk in a dispute over a bill. This angered Taylor and in the quarrel which ensued he was killed.

## Sailed for the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The transport steamer Pennsylvania, with the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers, sailed Tuesday for the Philippines.

## From Ft. Sheridan.

CHICAGO, July 20.—It has been almost definitely decided that the two battalions of the 2d volunteer regiment of engineers, in camp at Ft. Sheridan, will leave for Porto Rico within ten days.